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## Comment on Passing Events

By Frederick Heath

Although two of the other parties unite on a "labor candidate" to mix up the voters, the Social-Democrats of Sweden have just triumphantly carried the third district of Stockholm by nearly 3,000 majority.

"Subway sprinkled with bits of flesh—Remnants of track walkers often found along the rails," reads a headline in a New York paper, bearing first evidence of the insecurity and cheapness of human life in the capitalist era. In Milwaukee the new Socialist corner is getting at the full facts in such cases and capitalism is beginning to tremble before the searchlight.

Robert Hunter, national executive committeeman of the national party, whose articles in The Herald have been read with such eagerness by our wide circle of readers, has emerged intact from a surgical operation and has gone to North Carolina for several months. It is expected that he will be able to resume his literary and propaganda work within a few months at most.

One of the most pathetic pictures printed in a long time was a snapshot appearing in Leslie's Weekly of a tenement house Christmas tree. The picture shows a little boy and girl who have rigged up a Christmas tree out of a broom resting in a coal hod. From cross sticks fastened on with strings were suspended some tattered trinkets. It was a real tree to the children, but the girl turned her head when the picture was taken. Leslie's claims that its reporter came upon the scene and that the photo was unposed and exactly as shown.

The Railway World makes no bones about it. It says the street railways must go into politics—of course they are not in politics now, O, no! Says The World:

"Socialism has grown immensely in our great cities; the demand for municipal ownership is on the increase; street railway corporations are more and more harassed by the public officials who believe it to be popular to abuse the railroads; investments in street railways are seriously affected by the public clamor. The street railway interests and the whole business interests of the country have NOTHING TO GAIN BY STAYING OUT OF POLITICS."

There is no doubt that Socialism is putting the cause of the people so persistently to the fore that the adroit and wary traction manipulators are truly alarmed. In some cities they are putting thousands of dollars in advertising to tell the people what great benefactors of theirs they are. The people read their foxy and oily statements and simply smile.

Their greatest hope is politics, without a doubt. And non-partisan schemes, and commission schemes and all sorts of things to keep the real people from getting control have their quiet sanction, and the people will have to keep their eyes wide open.

When the Railway World speaks of the companies going into politics it really means that it is their dirty dollars that must go into politics. That's all they've got to put into politics.

## Important Notice

The printing department of The Herald is being moved to the new building and there may be some delays next week that will make the paper late. We ask as a great favor that Herald readers bear patiently with us and that they do not at once send in letters complaining of the non-arrival of the paper, as a flood of several hundred such letters means an extra tax on the time of our office force, who are now pretty well burdened with work accumulated during the transfer of the business office to the new building two weeks ago. You will get your paper all right, even if a day or so later than usual.

## Milwaukee's Socialist Carnival

For years the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have held an annual mask carnival in the largest hall available in the city, and it has been one of the sights of the town. This, of course, refers to the carnival of the party as a whole, for there have also been the masks given by the branches in their own localities. But the big party carnival has been a thing wonderful to see and for the town to talk about. This year's carnival will take place next week and all previous efforts will be eclipsed.

The present Auditorium building in Milwaukee stands on the square that was formerly occupied by the Milwaukee Exposition building. This former building was the scene of some of the party's most wonderful masquerades. The last one held there, prior to the burning down of the great structure, was probably the biggest affair of the kind ever held in Milwaukee. The police had to close the doors shortly before 9 o'clock, and delegations from outside the city were turned back. The crowd on the floor was so dense and so closely packed together that the vast floor sank several inches at one end. The scene was indescribable. The night was dark in profusion, the comic and the beautiful being blended and preventing a sight not soon forgotten.

This year for the first time the carnival will be held in the new Auditorium building, so that the great

auditorium building, so that the great success of the Exposition days can be repeated, and eclipsed. For, while the Auditorium floor will accommodate the same great crowd of maskers, all around are the tiers of seats for the thousands of spectators who will be attracted to the scene. Beside this, the committee in charge has rented the other halls in the building for the further accommodation of the crowds. There will be refreshment stands of various kinds, and everything will be made as comfortable as possible.

Everything the Milwaukee Socialists touch they make propaganda out of. Their carnivals are no exception to the rule. There will be political groups without number, and even the comic groups will seek to point a moral and adorn a tale by their witty placards and banners.

Last year, when the Auditorium was not available, the next largest building was secured, the Hippodrome. A crowd was expected, but no one could have foretold what really happened. Before 8 o'clock the hall was filled, after that hour the street in front of the building was blacked by maskers and others unable to gain admittance. Some of the finest groups were attracted to the Hippodrome. Inside a scene of bewilderment was presented. It was impossible to keep the floor for the maskers and the whole thing was the

## Taxes in the Past--Taxes Today--and Taxes in the Future

**I**N early days free men did not pay any taxes. To pay taxes was a sign of subjugation. Only conquered nations and vanquished classes had to pay tribute to some king or some conquerors.

Ruling nations and ruling classes in times of old not only paid no tax nor tribute of any kind, but they were in the habit of exacting tribute and taxes from others. This was the case in ancient civilizations.

In the middle ages, the feudal barons, knights, bishops, abbots and the members of the church were also free from all taxation. The serfs and burghers paid all the taxes. The clergy received a tenth of everything—the so-called "tithes." The nobility often took even more.

Nor was this all. In Germany and Italy the nobility was in the habit of building castles beside the highways or the rivers and exacting as much toll and tax from the travelers "as the traffic would bear," and often more.

The idea of taxation has undergone a change during the last fifty years. To pay taxes has become a part of civilization and a badge of honor.

Only the indirect tax is still a tribute to the lords—the modern lords, the trusts and the big manufacturers. They still take as much as they please—as the "traffic will bear," and often more.

However, the direct tax is now a kind of co-operative investment in a business conducted collectively—whether by a city, a county, a state, or a nation. Taxes make undertakings possible which individuals cannot accomplish.

The individuals get together for common protection against the ravages of the elements, of enemies or of disease.

They MUST get together for roads, streets, water, sewerage, schools, lighting and such other state or municipal business, as the commonwealth, be it small or large, can do better than the individual, or which the individual could not do at all.

That is the modern idea of taxation.

However, our capitalist class still seems to cling to the old idea of ages gone by that taxation is a tribute. And being lords they do not want to pay any tribute.

But they also seem to cling to the idea that the common mass is here to pay tribute to them and to pay it for them.

No real, full-fledged member of the capitalist class ever pays taxes if he can possibly dodge it. To him it is an insult—an insult to his pocket-book.

And the same big business man who would consider it a disgrace to cheat another business man out of \$500, will think it a sacred duty to defraud the city or the state out of \$50,000 of taxes if he can possibly do so. And since this country is nominally a democracy, where everybody who has property is supposed to contribute to the expenses of the commonwealth, our capitalists as a class have become a class of perjurers, liars and tax-dodgers. The exceptions only prove the rule.

But the members of the capitalist class not only hide their actual wealth and perjure themselves, but they want to make an accomplice of the small bourgeois if possible.

The small shop-keeper also hates to pay taxes. Not because they amount to very much, but because to him the taxes represent a tribute to the politicians, and therefore the politician who requires the smallest tribute looks best to him, even if that politician should steal. The city or state is not a co-operative establishment to the small bourgeois—it is an enemy that looks out for full weight when he sells coal, bread, or sugar.

The small bourgeois is still very numerous. And the capitalist class and their attorneys in court and press speculate very shrewdly on the ignorance of the average small shop-keeper as to the purpose of taxation. And they speculate on his parsimony.

Thus every big capitalist is always willing that the small shop-keeper should save \$15 in taxes so that the big capitalist may save \$50,000. Let the streets, the schools and the parks, the education and the health of the working class go to Hades, as long as a few dollars are saved thereby. That is the basis of the alliance of the big capitalists and the lower middle class on the tax question.

The trouble is only that so many workmen get their wisdom from the small shop-keeper or the saloon-keeper, who in turn, gets it from the capitalist press.

But here are the facts as to taxation, not only for this city, but for every other city in America.

The capitalist class, with the help of the small bourgeois, have limited taxation to the utmost. They have not only limited taxation, but also the objects for which taxation can be used, so as to protect capitalist graft in monopolies and public business.

Thus, for instance, the only business the city can undertake in Milwaukee, besides the public schools, is the business of supplying the inhabitants with water.

And this has proved an excellently paying business, although water is incredibly cheap in Milwaukee.

Yet the city is forbidden to embark in any other public business because that might interfere with the "legitimate" graft of big business.

As a rule only such business as the big capitalists considered unprofitable, the city is permitted to take up. For instance streets, sewerage, etc. And even there everything must be left over to the contractors.

Because holy above all else is the "graft." And the city is not to interfere with any kind of graft—if the capitalist class can help it.

And that is also the reason why the tax limit is set down at 14 mills on a thousand dollars, although it is a well known fact, and has been known for years, that the 14 mill limit has been insufficient to take care of all the wants of the city. And that by embarking in other public business besides furnishing water, the city could make money enough for all its wants.

In the past, capitalist administrations helped themselves over the constant deficit by liberal drafts on the water fund and by using bond money for current expenses.

In Milwaukee the drafts on various funds, and mainly the water funds, for that purpose since 1906 amount to \$649,000.

Moreover, the city of Milwaukee in its corporate capacity was obligated to its treasury by Dec. 31, 1910, to the tune of \$399,787.77.

That is a deficit inherited by this administration from its predecessors.

Nor is this all.

In the past, the Dave Rose administration usually made a swindling budget by asking less than the 14 mill limit and by making debts to cover up the deficiency. Thus for instance, in 1908 the Dave Rose administration asked for \$94,479.34 less than the 14 mill limit. But this was made up three times over by making new debts and by diverting, for instance, \$50,000 from the water fund in 1908, and \$100,000 from the water fund in 1909 for general city purposes, although this was clearly illegal.

Furthermore, they were in the habit of carrying over obligations contracted in one year into the next year or next years for payment.

Thus, for instance, the obligations for contracts on park lands were permitted to accumulate since 1890 in such a manner that the Social-Democratic administration this year has to pay \$354,000 in a lump for land contracts made in 1890.

Add to this the insufficient revenue from permits, licenses and excise generally, and you will get a picture of the city finances.

Yet all this tells only part of the story. Over \$200,000,000 of property is exempt from city taxation by law. And a still larger sum escapes taxation by "dodging." In order to get these tax-dodgers, the city made a contract to engage "tax ferrets." But the dodgers were not to be hunted and caught without showing their teeth. The tax-dodgers, therefore, took out an "injection."

Why any honest taxpayers should be afraid of tax ferrets is not quite clear.

Yet there is a general outcry against high taxes this year.

Now, the present administration is not responsible for most of the tax levy of this year. That was fixed by the previous administration.

But considering the above circumstances, it will be unjust to hold us responsible even for next year's tax levy, the first one that will be made under Social-Democratic rule.

Now, what is to be done?

In the first place, we need education and enlightenment on the tax question. We do not propose to educate the capitalist class. That is enlightened enough on this question. But we propose to educate the proletariat and the lower middle class.

As to the proletarians—let every workman, whether he owns property or not, understand that he is the heaviest taxpayer in the community.

Not only because the workman produces everything, and all the expenditures of the nation, state and city are paid out of the surplus value of the labor of the producers, from the profits made on this labor—and the living of the capitalist class besides.

Not only for that reason.

But also for the reason that the workman pays indirect taxes every time he buys a coat, a shirt, a pair of shoes or a glass of beer.

And also for the reason that he pays city taxes directly every time he pays a rent. He is a very important partner in this co-operative business of the city, state and nation.

Therefore, the workman, whether he owns a house or not, is entitled to good streets, sewerage, schools, parks, libraries, fire and police protection and a thousand other things.

And he must demand them.

And he will demand them—peaceably and legally at first—and next with threats of the most terrible revolution the world has ever seen, if peaceable means should not suffice.

I do not want to go into details—I shall only remind our readers that the French revolution did not stop at abolishing the "tithes" and changing the feudal tax system.

So much for the working class.

However, to the small business man we also say that this question can only be solved from a Socialist point of view—by putting the burden of taxation where it belongs.

It is ridiculous for the small business man and the shop-keeper to line up with the big tax-dodgers. If the small business man is so big an ass as to be bribed with a few petty dollars less of taxes now and then and thus save millions to the big capitalists every year, then he deserves to pay high taxes as long as he lasts—and finally be ground down in the mill of competition.

We want the small business man and the shop-keeper to study the situation and line up with the proletariat, from whom, by the way, they make their living.

Now, to wind up—remember:

Firstly, the taxes can only be made smaller if nobody dodges his share—and especially if the rich can be made to pay their share.

Secondly, we can only get money enough to do bigger things in the community if the city gets permission to embark into more and other municipal undertakings besides furnishing water. If the city gets a chance to do business—and to put certain "big business" out of business, it might soon be in a position to reduce taxes to next to nothing like some German cities.

Thirdly, the Social-Democrats are not responsible for this year's budget. However, de facto, they will not be responsible for next year's budget, either. Because for the next ten and twenty years Milwaukee will have to suffer for the sins and the crookedness of the past.

And lastly, Milwaukee finances will never get right and on a sound basis unless Socialist ideas and Socialist methods are adopted and carried out—as they are adopted and carried out by every enlightened and progressive community in the world today.

Vito L. Berger

## Socialist Assemblymen Get Good Assignments

Madison, Wis.—The Social-Democratic assemblymen have fared quite well in the committee assignments, some committees even having two Socialists upon them. Following are the committees and the Socialists assigned to them:

FINANCE—Klenzendorf.  
NATIONAL AND INTERSTATE RELATIONS—Berner.  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Weber.  
ELECTIONS—Kahn.

despair of the committee and the marvel of all lookers-on. This was just before the opening of the campaign that turned Milwaukee over to the Social-Democrats. It was an intimation to those who could read the signs of what was to "happen" a few months later.

Since that carnival in the Hippodrome the city has not only been turned over to us by the voters, and recently they gave us the county as well. From all these things it is not hard to imagine what crowds will descend upon the Auditorium next week Saturday evening.

Our advice to any Socialist who happens to be within a distance of a hundred miles of Milwaukee next week is to make Milwaukee at any cost and to show up at the carnival. Nothing like it can be seen anywhere else in these United States.

TAXATION—Brockhausen.  
HIGHWAYS—Gilboy.  
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS—Vint.  
CITIES—Berner, Binner.  
CAPITOL—Weber.  
PRINTING—Binner.  
CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Brockhausen.  
INSURANCE—Kahn.  
TRANSPORTATION—Kiefer.  
EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Vint.  
WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION—Brockhausen.  
LABOR—Weber.  
WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Metzger.  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—Metzger.  
PURITY OF COMMODITIES—Kiefer.  
CONSERVATION—Gilboy.  
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND CITY PLANNING—Klenzendorf.  
CITY LIVING CONDITIONS—Kahn.  
EDUCATION—Kiefer.  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—Kahn.  
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE—Berner.

On Monday Assemblyman Binner, Social-Democrat, Milwaukee, introduced a joint resolution memorializing congress to amend all the coal fields and to supply the people with

fuel at cost price on the theory that these coal fields are the gift of nature and belong to the whole people. Comrade Binner's resolution sets forth that the people have been at the mercy of the despotic coal trust and that it has squeezed them until millions in unjust profits have been scored up. The resolution also says that the government's trust-busting policy has been futile and that it is time to act.

The Social-Democrats introduced several bills into the lower house. Briefly, they are as follows: Requiring fresh air in all factories by means of fans or other apparatus and fixing a fine of \$25 for non-compliance with factory inspector's order; permitting cities of the first class to engage in the milk business; limiting hours of labor in mines to eight hours; coaling plaintiffs to bring suits without assessment of fees or costs when they make affidavit that they are unable to pay; prohibiting maintenance of armed forces for use in event of strikes; requiring that thirty-six hours of rest be granted out of every seven days to all employments; penalizing the coercion of an employer to discharge an employee; requiring the railroad rate commission to figure in the minimum wage of employees when fixing a rate; limiting hours of labor on all public buildings to eight hours.

Assemblyman Erich C. Stern, Re-

## Exit the "Good Old Times"

Something has just happened in Milwaukee that is of no little moment. In carrying Milwaukee county lately the Social-Democrats also elected a coroner.

For years and years Milwaukee county has had the old party style of coroner, who wasn't very careful to look into the cause of the daily killings of men in the industrial plants of the city and on the tram and steam railroads, and who naturally could very readily get campaign money from the local industrial kings. The said kings considered a "good" coroner a mighty good investment. With a good coroner it was cheaper to neglect to put up safety appliances or go to the cost of lessening the risks run by the employees, because men were cheap, and damages for their deaths were not likely to be incurred. A good coroner could be "easy" at an inquest by not asking too many questions.

Incidentally, it must be added that the kings also secured the right kind of laws from the state legislature, and also believed in non-partisan judges and helped contribute to their campaign funds.

But the good old times have all changed.

A Social-Democratic coroner believes in serving the people impartially. He gets at the facts. And

publican, chairman of the committee on cities, introduced two bills changing the system of electing judges and school board members. It is expected that if they are passed they will prevent the present Social-Democratic party in power from electing its members to the circuit court benches, for they would provide for the election of majority candidates, the party says.

## ASSEMBLY NOTES

By Frederick Brockhausen.

Madison: The assembly met and was opened with an appeal by the chaplain to furnish an abundance of wisdom and goodness to the legislators.

The Social-Democratic members took twelve seats on the east extreme of the chamber, and were later followed by request to retain these seats, and as the seats are at the east entrances of the chamber, all visitors entering there will meet first with the torch-bearers of progress, to use an expression of Senator La Follette of a few years ago.

After the seating, signing the oath, electing the speaker and other elective officers, the Social-Democratic members assigned themselves to watching the Republicans make good on their promises, including, of course, such Democrats as have a reputation of being progressive. The commercial lobbyists have put in some appearance and when not making a fox-like hunt are warming the chairs somewhere in the capitol or elsewhere.

The usual nomination speeches for elective officers in the assembly were entirely dispensed with and the simple form of nominations and roll calls followed, due to the absence of competition for office outside of the party caucuses.

The Social-Democrats nominated and voted for Comrade Brockhausen, Rademaker and John C. Bell of Sheboygan Falls, and in the matter of form of electing the elected officer to their respective places the senior Social-Democratic members received due recognition as well as that of electing the governor to the joint session to deliver his message.

The second day of the session the Democrats secured some compact between the Social-Democratic delegation and the reform Republicans and acting upon high principle, our state leaders and other Social-Democrats resolved to take the power of appointments out of the hands of the speaker. In the resolution to amend their desires they referred to themselves as the minority party entitled, as intended, to first place on all important committees. The little scheme easily penetrated, only received the votes of the twenty-nine Democrats out of the ten members of the assembly, and these votes were by no means enthusiastic for several Democrats admitted that the procedure was a serious blunder. It also stated that certain stalwart Democrats had been active belaboring the Democrats to infuse disorder and dissension in the house and entering wedge for wrangling and confusion to delay and possibly destroy the necessary action of uniting on important legislation of which there is a large amount to square the reformers with the public.

The Social-Democratic members can all be found at 124 North Fairchild street, third floor, Nolden block, except Assemblyman Vint and wife, who have rented rooms for light housekeeping. Comrade Vint evidently desires to prepare Mrs. Vint for the coming of the regime advocated by the suffragettes. The other thirteen in the camp feel as comfortable as the meanly salary will permit and will receive all callers with a good cheer.

On Jan. 20 the Madison branch, S. D. P., have arranged for a banquet and invited the Social-Democratic delegation as honorary guests.

Evidently this session will make up for the past bad ones. Next Tuesday, Jan. 27, the public hearing on the workmen's compensation bill commences in the assembly chamber. Joint sessions are intended for this purpose.

They were all of the horrible cases (although everyday occurrences), but the worst one was that of an employee at the coal docks of a gas company who was shoveling coal in a poorly lighted place and who was overtaken by a sudden avalanche of coal and smothering, the first the company knowing of the accident being when the "clam-shell" steam shovel in removing the fallen coal came up suddenly with the head of the man it had bitten off, dripping with blood.

Such accidents, as we have said, have not been at all unusual. But a few more such coroners' jury verdicts and it is an easy guess that the company will expend a few dollars to protect the lives of its lawless employees by better lighting and safety precautions, because the lives of its "hands" will be a little less cheap than has been the case hitherto.

The only pity in all this is that the Socialists could not have carried Milwaukee county years ago. Think of the lives that would have been spared and the families now here that would today have been heart-broken capitalists, hating Social-Democracy, and of a truth, it has a good reason for its dislike.



# Jim and His Daddy

By Oscar Ameringer

**R**OTHER FARMER, I want to have a long talk with you. Ordinarily I find you a very discontented man. You complain a great deal. The season is either too late or too early. It rains too much or not enough. When crops are good you complain about the low prices, and when prices are right then you kick about the short crop. You are dead certain that the elevator people and speculators take the lion's share of your product, and you're cock sure that the storekeepers' it up at night devising ways and means to skin you alive. You have a hearty distrust of anybody that comes from town. And to a certain degree you are justified, for the poor town fellows steal your chickens. The well-dressed ones sell you lightning rods and gold bricks, and the rich ones shave your notes and place mortgages on your land and chattels.

You are perfectly willing to talk for hours on the woes, trials and tribulations of the poor farmer. But you change your tune quick enough when I try to show you a way out of your troubles and, incidentally, use the word Socialism. It's a magic word. Immediately this becomes the best country on earth. The farmer is the only independent creature in creation. The drought-stricken flooded, burned up, frost-bitten vale of sorrow is instantly turned into a paradise.

The trouble is you are only a farmer from your eyebrows down and a capitalist from your eyebrows up. Sometimes your farmer's body extends clear up to the roof of your hair and then you talk sense.

At other times the capitalist above your eyebrows gets the best of you and then you howl in the staid pat, let well enough alone prosperity horn until your cheeks bulge out. But you are a workingman just the same. And you are robbed and exploited in nearly the same manner and by the same class that exploits your son and daughter in the city. These children of yours are turning to Socialism of late and I want you to let me give you my reasons why you should do the same.

You imagine you are independent just because you own eighty acres of land free of incumbrance. But suppose you are the owner of a well, and someone else owns the pump, how much good would that well do you? And suppose again, you possess two good Springfield wagons, but some-

ber. The jobber don't handle stores for the use of it, but for the profit that's in it and he sells the store to the retailer for \$5. The railroad company charges \$2 more for handling it. Half of this goes towards paying interest and dividends on watered stock.

The retailer has got to have a sale-off, too, and by the time you load the store in your spring wagon you paid \$12 for it.

Jim, with his little kit of tools, has the price of his labor set by the boss who owns the plant and the rest of the people between you and Jim set the price of the store for you. So you see that after all you are not much more independent than Jim.

Now, we Socialists want to do away with the people who stand between the producer and the consumer and who have no other function than to take higher price marks on the goods as they pass through their hands. If the railroad, the packing plant and the store foundry were owned by all the people and nobody was to get any more interest, rent and profit out of the institutions than they get out of the mail business belonging to Uncle Sam; if production was carried on for profit then you could buy Jim's store for \$4 and he could buy your beef for 10 cents.

Jim understands this as well as I do, only he hasn't got the time to write it down, so he asked me to do it. He and Sally have both joined the Socialist party. They spend their hard-earned money to convert heathen Republicans and Democrats like you. It makes them mad to think that their daddy helps to vote 30 cent beef on them, when in doing so he votes a \$12 store on himself.

Oklahoma.

# "Right and Justice" and the Fellow-Servant Rule

**Law Notes:** In the political campaign ending with the November elections a degree of unsolicited and to some extent unwelcome public notice was taken of an editorial paragraph in our October number gently suggesting dissent from the view expressed by a distinguished jurist that the fellow-servant rule of non-liability in the law of master and servant was well founded on "considerations of right and justice." At that time we purposely refrained from quoting the following comments of another learned jurist (also a specialist), which appear in the introduction to the fifth edition of Shearman and Redfield on Negligence, signed by Mr. Sherman:

"A small number of able judges, devoted from varying motives, to the supposed interests of the wealthy classes, and caring little for any other, boldly invented an exception to the general rule of masters' liability, by which servants were deprived of its protection. Very appropriately, this exception was first announced in South Carolina, then the citadel of human slavery. It was eagerly adopted in Massachusetts, then the center of the factory system, where some decisions were then made in favor of great corporations, so preposterous that they have been disregarded in every other state, without even the compliment of refutation. It was promptly followed in England, which was then governed exclusively by landlords and capitalists. And when the fifteen judges of Scotland unanimously declared that it had never been the law of Scotland, four English law lords reversed their decision.

"The final piece of judicial legislation was enacted in the famous case of Wilson vs. Merry, where, by the wholly irrelevant dictum of two superannuated law lords, the doctrine of 'vice-principal' was abolished. This led to a reaction. As the courts, while asserting unlimited power to create new and bad law, denied their power to correct their own errors, the legislature intervened and to a large extent the whole defense of 'common employment' has been taken away in Great Britain. And now, not a single voice is raised in Great Britain in justification of the doctrine once enforced by the unanimous opinions of the English courts. The infallible Chief Justice Shaw and Chancellor Cairns have fallen so low, on this point at least, that 'there are none so poor as to do them reverence.'"

Further on Mr. Sherman said that from the tone of his remarks, and indeed from the general tone of his volumes, it might not unreasonably be inferred that the authors were engaged in prosecuting claims upon negligence against corporations. "That inference, however, is not at all justified by the facts," he continued. "The personal and professional interests of the authors are almost exclusively on the side of great corporations and of defendants in negligence cases. The writer of this introduction has only twice in his life been counsel for the plaintiff in a negligence case; while both the authors have been counsel for defendants in many such cases. The views here expressed are the result of an impartial study of the whole situation, while constantly engaged in the professional service of railway companies and other corporations."

In David vs. Britannic Merthyr Coal Co. (1910) 2 K. B. 146, Lord Justice Moulton said: "Whether one approves or regrets the invention of the defense of common employment by the courts early in the last century, it is certain that the trend of legislation has been to do away with it so that at the present time it has but little effect in the case of most forms of employment."

and other cities may well give them thought.

**Dr. Osler's Challenge**

A great deal of literature has been distributed casting discredit upon the value of vaccination in the prevention of smallpox. I do not see how any one who has gone through epidemics, as I have, or who is familiar with the history of the subject, and who has any capacity left for clear judgment, can doubt its value.—Dr. Osler.

Philadelphia Evening Item: Dr. J. W. Hodge, Niagara Falls, N. Y., sends us with his compliments, some statistical documents of apparently great value to all of the people, and a little book, by himself, of some thirty-one pages, a reproduction from the Medical Century, entitled, "State Indicted Disease in Our Public Schools," which bears on its cover the words, "Compulsory Vaccination is the Crime of the Century."

After examining these documents, we fail to see how any honest person, be he physician, legislator, or just a plain citizen, can for a moment endorse the law of compulsory vaccination.

The facts he presents regarding the official experience of Japan on this subject, alone are sufficient to cause the repeal of every compulsory vaccination law in the United States.

Japan is the most completely vaccinated and re-vaccinated country in the world.

In 1872 vaccination there was made compulsory.

"That law was rigidly enforced among the entire population."

Notwithstanding, subsequently, Japan annually from smallpox, following "successful" vaccination.

This huge death roll, instead of displaying the advocates of sustaining huge industries, dependent upon the business of vaccination, caused them to demand more vaccinations, or re-vaccinations and re-re-vaccinations, compulsory every five years.

The nation's legislative chamber in 1886 passed a more stringent law than the one of 1872, making vaccination compulsory in point of repetition, every five to seven years.

Between 1886 and 1892, 25,474,370 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were officially recorded as having been performed.

During those seven years between 1886 and 1892, and right in the face of this all but universal vaccination, repeated over and over again, particularly vaccinations, wherever cases of smallpox existed, there were officially

reported 33,779 deaths of people from smallpox, who had been vaccinated, and 196,175 cases of smallpox who were also among those who had been vaccinated.

Those figures of deaths among those having smallpox, 25 per cent, greatly exceed the smallpox death rate of the epoch preceding 1872 in Japan when nobody was vaccinated.

Which goes to show that vaccination, instead of lowering the death rate among those having smallpox, had increased the death rate.

The provisions of the compulsory law compelled every infant born in the empire to be vaccinated within the first year of its birth.

In case this primary vaccine operation proved unsatisfactory, the vaccine operation must be followed by three additional operations within the year. And, when "successful" vaccinations must be repeated every five to seven years thereafter.

In cases of outbreak of smallpox the authorities rigidly enforce general revaccination, irrespective of previous vaccinations.

The results of all the revaccinations are gathered and are statistically published by the government.

During the six years from 1892-97, Japan had 142,032 cases of smallpox in vaccinated cases, 39,335 of whom died.

"In the one year 1893 there were 41,898 cases of smallpox which likewise had been vaccinated over and over again in most cases—officially reported, 1,852 of which cases resulted in death."

In 1896 another act of parliament was promptly signed by the Mikado; revaccination repeated every five years was made compulsory upon every Japanese subject regardless of his or her station of life.

This law was more rigidly enforced than its predecessors, and by aid of severe penalties.

Note the result:

During the one following year, nearly 42,000 cases of smallpox were officially reported. The figures for that year of 1897 were 41,946 cases, of which 12,276 died. This is a fatality of about 32 per cent of vaccinated people taken with smallpox, or nearly double the death rate of those afflicted with smallpox before Jenner introduced vaccination and when people lived in filth and in ignorance of the laws of health.

A double death rate in the face of universal vaccination.

What have common sense men and women to say to that official fact?

A special report from Tokio to Dr. Hodge, in addition to the foregoing, states that Japan has had 471,641 cases of smallpox and 49,970 deaths from smallpox in the twenty years 1889-1908.

During the year 1908 Japan, according to the language of S. Kubota, director of the sanitary bureau of the empire of Japan, in a personal letter to Dr. Hodge, the number of cases of smallpox officially notified was 18,067 and the officially recorded deaths from that disease were 5,837.

Thus after nearly forty years of vaccinations and revaccinations, in 1908 the death rate among smallpox cases was more than 32 per cent, or exceeding any other previous reports.

Dr. Hodge well says: "In the presence of such convincing proof of the utter hopelessness, and worse than uselessness of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, where is the sane person who can retain belief in the alleged efficacy of vaccination?"

To bolster up the cause of the vaccination advocates, heretofore they have repeatedly denied the recent existence of any smallpox in Japan.

Dr. Hodge exposes those falsifiers.

But all that is not the worst of the story. Far from it.

The real deadliness and evil to this question is the malignant diseases introduced into the blood of a healthy person, introduced into that part of a person where he is least able to protect himself, diseases which may take years, more or less, to become outwardly manifest, or kill victims by the thousands under other names than smallpox.

Physicians are now saying that cancer and consumption are produced by vaccine injected into one's blood.

Prof. Charles Creighton, M. D., A. M., in his classical article on vaccination in Vol. XXIV, in the ninth English edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has presented a list of about twenty epidemics of syphilis infection which followed closely on vaccination in different countries.

"The fact that syphilization has been one of the most infrequent results of vaccination is no longer seemingly denied."

On our part we thank the good doc-



# Outdoors

A tramp out in the open on a cool, clear day, either with dog and gun or purely for the love of the outdoors, makes you appreciate that winter isn't so bad after all.

A glass of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is the best beverage to satisfy the thirst that follows outdoor exercise.

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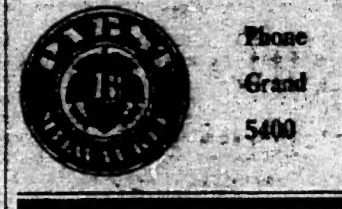
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is a balanced beverage, containing just the proper amount of pure food value and stimulant needed to refresh a system tired by healthy exercise.

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## Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are secured are freedom, culture and the human development possible. To secure food, clothing and shelter, food and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human beings must make use of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of the land and machinery has control of the life of the human race.

They the machinery and the land used for the benefit of the masses, the machinery is simple and can be handled by one man. It does not need its owners or powerful class. It does not dominate the masses of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complicated, the ownership of it passes from the masses to a few. The ownership of many workingmen's industries stands over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class of the nation.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION

In proportion to the number of such machines owned by a nation and the way they are used in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where, under their rule, they are only productive property. Millions of formerly self-sustaining workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the nation.

The move the economic power of the ruling class grows, the more they are able to control the life of the nation. The ownership of the land and the machinery of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the few, while the masses of the nation are reduced to the point where they are only productive property. The ownership of the land and the machinery of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the few, while the masses of the nation are reduced to the point where they are only productive property.

## THE STRONGEST PETER

Expanding Co. makes quality cuts

## Inoculation --- From Two Viewpoints

### Vaccination Vindicated

Milwaukee Free Press: In view of the current propaganda against medical legislation of the "regular" kind the recent experience of Saginaw, Mich., with a smallpox epidemic may be of interest.

About the middle of October this dreadful disease made its appearance. During the first two days forty-five cases were reported in forty-five different families. By Nov. 7, there were 102 cases with twenty-six deaths. Nearly all of those first noted were of the hemorrhagic or confluent type, and nearly all of the deaths were in this class. After the first two days the cases were of the discrete type.

The course of procedure was as follows: General vaccination was ordered and met with popular favor. Members of the families where the first forty-five cases occurred were immediately vaccinated and quarantined. All places of public concourse were closed at once.

The points of especial interest in the course of the epidemic as stated in the current number of the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society are as follows:

There were no severe cases among patients who had been vaccinated in the past ten years.

Among the families at first stricken, very few of those vaccinated at the time contracted the disease and those who did, escaped with the mild, discrete type.

After the quarantine was established and general vaccination ordered, the spread of the disease quickly subsided and such cases as there were did not assume a virulent character.

Of especial interest, too, was the fact that vaccination was found to "work" on persons who were believed to have had smallpox previously. Unless mistaken diagnosis was involved this would seem to indicate that the disease itself may not always produce immunity, or that immunity to smallpox does not always mean immunity to vaccination.

The epidemic has proved a valuable eye-opener to Saginaw. There had not been a severe epidemic of confluent smallpox since 1892, and the public had begun to ignore or distrust the preventive measures which medical science prescribes. Those measures have again been eloquently vindicated.

## Another Definition

By John A. Wall

Socialism is honestly seeking the common ownership, the efficient organization, and the Co-operative and collective control of all such Industries, useful Inventions, mineral and Agricultural resources and appliances, including Land, as are necessary to the life and happiness of each individual; their use in the workers' interests; the product to be shared by all according to their several abilities to earn.

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There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

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The women's war trapeze, S. D. F., has arranged for a picnic music ball, to be held Saturday evening, March 4, 1911, at the Boho Fred Turner hall, North avenue, near Twelfth street.

The Polish branch, S. D. F., has arranged for an entertainment and ball, to be held at the South Side Amway hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 5, 1911.

The Bay View Women's club, S. D. F., will again hold monthly meetings every second Wednesday, at the home of Mrs. J. J. Stankiewicz, 1001 Bay View.

The Polish branch, S. D. F., is holding its monthly and social at Koc's hall, every first and third Tuesday, there.

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**FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN**, Sec.-Treas.,  
454 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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ing **LABOR UNIONS**, threatening the  
terms of the decision, the "Unfair Law" here-  
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Week Starting Sunday Mat. Jan. 22  
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"The Village Smithy"  
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Sensational Acrobatic Novelty  
H. T. MacConnell  
President of the 13 Club  
Walton & Vivian  
Laugh Producers  
Harry Booker & Co.  
"The Walking Delegate"

10c and 20c SUNDAYS: 10c, 20c and 30c. Mats. Daily 2:30, Eve. 7:45, 9:15. Shows. Wed. 2:30, Nights, 7:45-9:30

**MAJESTIC**  
Week Com. Monday Mat.  
2nd week of Annette Kellermann  
Barrows-Lancaster Co.  
Tom Waters  
Joe. Adelman Family  
Marie Fenton  
Bliss City Four  
Saver & Mack  
Lane & O'Donnell  
Majesticope

Bargain Matinee  
Daily except  
Sundays and  
Holidays  
10c to 35c  
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**ALHAMBRA**  
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre  
Sunday Night 8 Times only  
Popular Mat. Wed. Best Seats \$1.00  
**LEW FIELDS' colossal**  
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with STELLA MAYHEW  
Lucy Weston, Al. Leach and Others  
Night prices-25c to \$1.50

**CRYSTAL**  
AT THE NEW  
WEEK OF JANUARY 16  
You have seen the rest come see  
the best  
**The Four Diving Norins**  
The World's Greatest Divers  
**6 Other Features-6**  
**PRICES 10c-20c-30c**

**NEW STAR**  
Com. Sunday Mat. Jan. 22  
**The "Rapid Fire" Show**  
**The Merry Maidens**  
Sally Aft. and a Corps of Clever Comedians  
**Special!!! "LESIA"**  
In "THE DANCE OF INCENSE"

## Some Surprising Facts

### Shown by South Siders Who Petition for Rebuilding of Isolation Hospital

The South Side Civic society has decided to urge the remodeling of the present isolation hospital in the Eleventh ward so as to make it a general city emergency and detention hospital.

The following facts are presented: A search through the records of the health department has revealed the amazing discovery that the detention hospitals of the city cared for less than ten per cent of the contagious and infectious diseases of the city in the year 1909.

While this has been known to the attaches of the health department, it has not been known to the general public, the popular impression being that the detention hospitals, which have been regarded by many with deep-seated aversion, were in charge of all cases of infectious as well as contagious diseases, and were in some manner partly responsible for the spread of these diseases.

The discovery just made will probably have an important bearing upon the attitude of the administration towards the proposed new detention hospital, for never has an erroneous impression more thoroughly exploded than it has by the facts referred to.

The report of the health department for the year 1909, pages 65 to 71, inclusive, shows that there were for that year a total of 835 cases of diphtheria in the city, and 134 deaths; 437 cases of typhoid fever, with 78 deaths; 1,038 cases of measles, with 27 deaths; 206 cases of smallpox, with no deaths; 202 cases of whooping cough, with 16 deaths, and 730 cases of tuberculosis with 306 deaths. The total number of contagious and infectious diseases was 6,149, and the total number of deaths 434. Of this number only 510 cases were admitted to the detention hospitals, and there were reported from these hospitals only 56 deaths.

This has thrown an entirely different aspect upon the detention hospital work in Milwaukee, which has been associated in the public mind too often with the smallpox scare of a dozen or more years ago, when as a matter of fact, smallpox is becoming a rare affair, while thousands of cases of infectious diseases are scattered in homes and hospitals throughout the city. If the city administration were to follow the suggestions of some who are unable to overcome the prejudices fixed in the smallpox campaigns of many years ago, it would not only

have to tear down the detention hospitals, but it would also have to apply the torch to practically every other hospital in Milwaukee, not to mention the thousands of homes that are annually placed under quarantine.

All of the cases that were not cared for in the detention hospitals were cared for in other hospitals of the city, or in the homes. Physicians generally agree that these diseases can be dealt with much more efficaciously in a modern hospital than in a residence, and that the danger to the community when the patient is in a hospital is generally greatly lessened. It, therefore, seems that the location of a detention hospital in the city safeguards the vicinity in which it is located, since all cases may be transferred to the hospital, and the families thus be relieved of the inconveniences and dangers of infection at home.

The report of the health department for 1909, page 132, shows that there were 1,239 houses quarantined that year for scarlet fever, and 629 for diphtheria, besides two for smallpox. Each of these houses, therefore, was a detention hospital for a short period at least. As these homes are located in close proximity to other residences, the danger to the community, such as it is, must be far greater than if the patients had been placed in a detention hospital.

Another interesting discovery is that there was not a single death in Milwaukee from smallpox in the year 1909, thus making two consecutive years in which the city has been free from this fatality. In the same period there have been possibly fifty deaths from that commonly tolerated ailment, the measles, however. The smallpox bugaboo, therefore, is not likely to have much weight in determining whether a detention hospital shall be erected in any given section of the city or not.

Both of Milwaukee's detention hospitals are ready for the scrap heap, and south siders, especially are demanding that the building so long in use on Mitchell street be razed. It will probably be torn down within the year, to give way to a modern and architecturally beautiful structure, the first attractive municipal building that this section of the city has obtained. The hospital is in the center of a growing section of the south side, and there is now a demand that it be provided with an emergency ward, and other departments of an up-to-date municipal hospital.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

The political gods have broken loose again. We let slip the dogs of war? Back comes the echo: Doc Bading!

On what corporation retainers does this our Bohmrich feed that he has become so great—as a reactionary and alarmist?

Dr. Lemon was one of the reputable physicians who called on the mayor against the health commissioner. Which is certainly amusing.

The citizens as well as the street ear men will say Amen to Mayor Seidel's legal proceedings against Bergs to make him close the front vestibules in winter.

Albert C. Klatz, one of the men appointed inspectors by the health department under civil service, is the Republican ward chairman of the Eighth ward.

When Bohmrich was first heard of in Milwaukee he was a radical of radicals and was ever fond of telling the dear people how much he loved them. The Socialists spotted him as a political fraud, however, and time has shown they were right.

Conny de Cork was real cute (and devilish sly) at Wednesday's council meeting, when he suggested that the Socialists use the ash collection money to help the unemployed. Thought he'd catch us with moldy corn! Throwing the ash men out of jobs to give jobs to others, was certainly a brilliant idea!

The talk in certain papers about the district attorney investigating the farmers as to an alleged milk combine is just talk. If he wanted to, he couldn't, as the milk producers are mostly outside the county. And besides it is not the function of a Socialist administration to investigate unions. We want to organize the producers, not to investigate them.

Milwaukee people who worked up some mock hysteria because some Socialists objected to using the public schools as boosting grounds for the navy, should be interested in the case of Rear Admiral Barry. It is no secret among those who are informed that the abomination in which he was caught is a common sin in army and navy service.

The new Mrs. David S. Rose, formerly a star in a Merry Widow company, has been appearing in a benefit performance at Grand Rapids, Mich. Interviewed in the papers, she said, among other things, the following: "I am glad I left the stage, so glad I can just be the wife of a great man, that it sometimes actually frightens me to think that I might have missed him."

What is Milwaukee's loss is Rosemary's gain.

City Clerk Thompson is a well-known chaffauqua and tycoon lecturer. Before his election he had contracts signed with a bureau for over two months of dates. Upon accepting his present position, he at once arranged with the bureau to cancel every possible date. The remainder he is now filling by giving up the time usually allowed the officials for vacations in both the years of his term of office, and putting in that time filling the dates.

There is a certain parallel between the political status of Lawyer A. J. Schmitz and Wm. G. Bruce. After

being the political manager for Dave Rose through several dirty campaigns, Bruce was suddenly picked up by the good-governed reformers as a very virtuous citizen and the reform organs sugar-coated the dose for the people to swallow, and they almost swallowed it. It's much the same with Seitz. After for years being a Democratic campaigner, with all that implies, lo and behold, he now has wings and is being sugar-coated in the same way. The same type of reformers and reform newspapers. The old, old game, ever new!

The district attorney is preparing to have the court records in the Heidorf case straightened out. When McGee dismissed the bogus case against Dr. Rucker he sought to square himself by reading into the record all the stuff he could to besmirch the name of Dr. Rucker—a high-handed and unheard-of proceeding. This mass of foul stuff still stands in the records, but District Attorney Zabel will put it squarely up to the judges to follow the law and clear it away, and to thus render tardy justice to the good name of the former health commissioner.

The Journal editor commends the County Medical Society doctors for ceasing their clamor against the health office and for instead showing their civic interest by opposing a city hospital in the Schandem place. But why does the Journal attribute this latter tack to civic interest? Is the Journal unaware of the fact that the attack on the Schandem purchase proceeds from vested interests? If ignorant of the fact that it was the Catholic doctors who passed the County Medical Society attack on the city's proposed purchase of the Schandem residence for a city hospital and that these "disinterested" doctors were all working in the interests of the Catholic hospitals? The papers have all sought to keep these facts away from the people and to make them think the opposition to the city hospital was on the square. So that again the city papers are convicted of working against the public interest.

It is to smile. Attorney Desmond, in explaining the non-partisan plan, said that the idea was to have the two highest candidates at the primaries for an office stand as the two candidates in the election. There would be no party names or labels (to show their principles) and the voters would have to choose between the two, therefore, said Desmond, the will of the majority would be freely expressed. But what if a large fraction of the voters refrained from voting because neither candidate represented their particular ideal? Majority rule, indeed! At best the plan would be to confuse the voters and to cause them to vote blindly.

Non-partisan elections would be a great help to the newspapers, as the non-partisan candidates would have to buy their names into public knowledge in order to stand any show whatever at the polls. Why, if someone nominated Sapolo, it would get many old party votes because it has been advertised so much that it is a familiar name.

We venture to say that if Attorney Desmond wanted to run for the legislature again and escape a repetition of his former defeat he would stand no show if Sapolo was running against him.

Or let us suppose a different situation. Let us suppose that some other fellow was running against him and he (Desmond) went to Charley Fister for funds—a case of supposition, this time, of course—so as to advertise his name into publicity, and thereby beat out the other fellow; would he represent the people at Madison, or Pfister, or whoever he took money from—simply supposition, remember—in order to make a necessary and a winning campaign? And would all this be in the interests of reform? Would it?

## How the District Attorney's Office Was Turned Over

Probably few people in Milwaukee county know that the new district attorney, Winfred C. Zabel, met with discourtesy when he assumed his office, yet such is the fact, to put it mildly. It appears that McGee and his force was every bit as little as Fred. Cords and his subordinates.

It was quite important for the interests of the county and its people that the district attorney's office should be turned over to the new officials in perfect order, with the records in their proper places and ready to hand for the men who were to take up the county's work in this important department. Instead of this being the case, Dist. Atty. Zabel found the rooms in confusion and dirt, no one there to point out pending matters or where important papers were to be found. Records were strewn about and even lying about the floor and the atmosphere seemed to be still laden with the spite and pettiness of the small individuals who had vacated. Nothing daunted the new officials pitched in and before long the department looked like the abode of human being rather than swine. Today a visitor to any of the offices would never dream that there had been any trouble or confusion.

## The Non-Partisan Game

The anything-to-beat-the-Socialists frenzy on the part of a certain few eminently representative and "disinterested" lovers of "good government" broke loose very entertainingly at that civic meeting at St. James church Tuesday evening.

One Louis Bohmrich, sometime Democratic candidate for governor, did the most to let the cat out of the bag. He showed what was in his mind! It was the pesky Social-Democrats. He said he did not like them because their leaders found fault with the institutions and our laws. Therefore he found fault with the present form of government, and wanted a revolution that would substitute a different one!

"I, for one, am frank in stating that I don't wish to be governed by them, for I don't want to be governed by a party which advocates the destruction of the institutions of this country," cried Bohmrich.

Later, when the meeting was over, Bohmrich was overheard in the cloak room declaring that "I don't want anarchists around me."

The non-partisan election idea is ostensibly advocated because the capitalist parties are naturally rotten and the cities must be protected from them. But the remedy is a stupid one. It would play into the hands of the wealth interests, since a candidate to stand any show as a non-partisan would have to spend lots of dough, and would either have to be rich or get it where it can be had. For the voters, outside our party, would not be likely to vote for men whose names have not been made familiar to them by expensive advertising.

**Ethical Hall**  
LECTURES.  
By  
**Harvey Dee Brown**  
Subject  
**Next Sunday Night**  
"Municipal Problems of Tomorrow"  
Music by the Micaea Eisaner  
558 Jefferson Street  
S. P. M.  
ADMISSION FREE

**COLUMBIA THEATRE**  
Cleveland and Walnut Streets  
Four Days, Commencing Sunday  
Mat. Clara Turner Stock Co., in  
**Uncle Tom's Cabin**  
Four Days, Commencing Thurs.  
Jan. 25, Clara Turner Stock Co., in  
**A Thief in the House**  
Two Different and Complete Shows a Week.

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Sunday and All Week  
New Musical Comedy  
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STAR & GEMER CO.  
EXTRA—Big Musical Show—3 events—every Saturday night, after regular performance.  
Old Prices. Come!

**EMPIRE THEATRE**  
Mitchell St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.  
Four Days, Commencing Sunday  
Matinee, Morris-Thurston Stock Company, in  
**End of the Trail**  
Four Days, Commencing Thurs.  
Jan. 25, Clara Turner Stock Co., in  
**A Thief in the House**  
Two Different and Complete Shows a Week.

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\$15 AND \$16.50 SUITS \$8.95  
Men's and Young Men's Suits in strictly all wool fabrics, union made, in brown, gray and various mixtures. Labinsky's price \$15.00 and \$16.50. Our price is—**\$8.95**

\$30 COLLEGIAN SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$11.45  
In the celebrated David Adler & Sons' Collegian Overcoats and Suits, in men's and young men's styles, in worsteds and cassimeres, in all shades. Labinsky's price \$20.00. Our price—**\$11.45**

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\$3.50 Knee-length overcoats at—**\$1.95**  
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Working & Dress Trousers for Men  
\$1.75 & \$2 Trousers now sell at \$1.15.  
\$2.50 Trousers now sell at \$1.45.  
\$1.50 Trousers now sell at \$1.00.  
Union Made Throughout

\$18.00 COLLEGIAN SUITS AT \$10.00  
In the celebrated David Adler & Sons' Collegian make in men's and young men's styles; all shades and fabrics, guaranteed hand-tailored. Labinsky's price \$18.00. Our price—**\$10.00**

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In this lot you will find the better grade of the David Adler makes, Combination Overcoats, Plain Overcoats and Cravettes in all shades. Labinsky's price \$22.50 and \$25.00. Our price—**\$12.45**

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\$1.50 Knickerbockers...**\$1.95**  
\$4 Russian Suits at...**\$1.95**  
\$12 Boys' Suits at...**\$5.95**

5 BONDS FREE Every Morning with each 10c purchase

50 BONDS FREE with each \$1 purchase in Liquors Saturday

## In Seidelberg

### An Humane Suggestion.

Believing that hardships result to working people from the fact that when they are quarantined on account of contagious diseases, because many of them do not like to ask for what looks to them like charity, Health Commissioner Kraft advocates that the city pay a stated wage to every person placed in quarantine by the city.

Mr. Kraft argues that a person is placed under quarantine, not for his own and his family's good, but for the good of society and that society should therefore give him, as a right, the sustenance he would otherwise be able to earn.

The plan has been adopted by several European countries and works successfully there and there is no reason why it would not do so here. Instances can be pointed out where cases of contagious diseases have been kept dark by the family because of the fear that the wages earned by the wage-workers in it would be cut off.

Sunday was one of the busiest days that the county coroner's office has known for a long time. There were six deaths reported at that office in twelve hours on that day. Four of these were deaths resulting from accidents, one was a suicide and the others a death from causes unknown.

The capitalist masters of this city are becoming decidedly uneasy over the fact that the verdicts rendered by coroner's juries at present are not what they used to be.

Several verdicts placing the responsibility for deaths from accidents at the doors of the masters have already been rendered. In the case of Wm. J. Tracy, a switchman who was killed while on duty, a jury Monday returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from being placed in a too hazardous position while in the performance of his duties.

A request from the T. A. Chapman company that it be allowed to build a three-story structure connecting its buildings, over the alley between them has been denied by the committee on streets and alleys. The old-party men on the committee were inclined to grant the request, but the three Social-Democrats couldn't see why the Chapmans should have the free privilege of constructing thousands of square feet of floor space over ground that is worth thousands of dollars per front foot.

Chester M. Wright, member of the fire and police commission, has expressed himself in a letter to the secretary of that body as not at all well pleased with the method in which examination papers are marked by the commission.

The particular thing that Mr. Wright objects to is the fact that the commission violates section 9 of its own rules by opening the envelopes in which the names of the applicants should remain sealed until all of the papers have been marked. Instead of obeying this rule, the commissioners open these envelopes before the marking of examination papers has begun, so that they are tempted (as

Commissioner Wright says in his letter) to be influenced by religion, politics or other reasons to favor certain favorites in marking the papers.

Were the papers to be marked in obedience to section 9 of the commission's rules, the name of the applicant would not be known to the commissioners until after all of the papers had been marked.

Commissioner Wright says in his letter that at a recent examination the envelopes had already been opened when he arrived at the meeting, else he would have entered a protest against having them opened at the time. He asks that in the future the names of the applicants be left sealed until all of the papers have been marked so as to remove all suspicion of favoritism on the part of the commission.

That the mattress factories are doing their best to add their mite to the proper distribution of disease germs was discovered Wednesday when inspectors of the health department made a visit to these factories.

The so-called cotton facing used in mattress and in cheap quilts was found to be composed of cotton waste, refuse from jute and thread mills and mottled rags which, according to the department bacteriologist, probably contain every known disease germ in abundance.

Asked whether the rags were not sterilized before being used, one of the managers expressed his opinion that whatever disease germs the rags contain are destroyed when the rags go through the pickers, and that it would add 5 cents to the cost of a quilt to properly sterilize the rags.

About 25 per cent of the mattresses manufactured here are faced with this dangerous material.

Notice has been served by the health department to the mattress factories that the use of these rags must be discontinued unless they are properly sterilized before being run into the machinery.

The employees in these factories, it is said, work in a cloud of dust continually. Not only is the air they breathe made unwholesome by the flying lint and dust; it is doubly dangerous on account of the germ laden rags used.

Only in the cheaper grades of mattresses used by working people are these rags used.

### The Melkum Inquest

On Tuesday a searching examination into the cause of death of Benjamin Melkum, who was killed by an automobile while crossing Jefferson street Sunday, was held. The verdict in this case exonerated the driver of the auto although it was shown that the speed of the machine was above the speed limit shortly preceding the accident.

Some significant facts were brought out in the inquest. One was that the automobile dragged the man 87 feet by actual measurement. Another was the testimony of one witness that he saw the automobile coming up the street and that it was going so fast that he called a companion's attention to the fact, remarking that it was a wonder more people were not killed. A moment later the accident occurred.

## Aldermanic Obstructionists

Milwaukee: The adjourned meeting of the city council Wednesday developed several warm debates, most of them arising when old party aldermen resorted to dilatory tactics in the apparent hope of in some manner defeating Socialist measures at the last moment.

The following are some of the expressions used during the debate which indicate the kind of opposition which the Social-Democrats encountered:

Ald. Berger, replying to Ald. Carney when the latter gave his reasons for opposing the new rate of taxation then up for adoption: "That is a shining example of opposition for the sake of opposition."

Ald. Welch (S.-D.), replying to Ald. Carney when the latter opposed the adoption of the bill to be sent to the legislature allowing the city to build homes and to lease or sell them: "That is the worst case of peanut politics I ever saw!"

Ald. Grass (S.-D.), when Ald. Carney said that he didn't appear before any of the committees because it would have been a waste of time: "We didn't consider it a waste of time to go before a committee when we were in the minority."

Ald. Welch (S.-D.): "Many of my bills were before the committees in those days and it didn't do me any good to wage their passage—the committees almost strangled them. I recall some cases where they killed my bills and then recommended for passage bills exactly like them. In one case they even substituted my bill with one worded exactly like it."

The hottest debate was precipitated when Ald. Carney objected to voting for the legislative bills on the ground that these had not been published in the reports. It was in vain that it was pointed out to the alderman that these bills were fully discussed at the time on their adoption six months ago and that they were in the hands of the committee on legislation since that time.

Carney wanted delay and he got it. Ald. Berger said that if the alderman insisted on saddling the extra seventy-five dollars' expense on the city, the Social-Democrats couldn't very well object. So the bills will be published and the meeting of the council was adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 26, in order that the bill may be adopted and sent to Madison in time to be introduced at the present session.

No proof has been brought forth showing that the consolidation of the telephone systems of the police and the fire departments will result injuriously to either department, according to a report on the question delivered to the council by Mayor Seidel.

A resolution introduced by Ald. Carney to investigate into the reason for the discharge of inspectors in the health department was amended by the Socialists to include all discharged employees in all of the departments.

Ald. Kimmel (S.-D.) pointed out that the effect of Ald. Carney's bill, instead of being beneficial to the discharged employees, might do them injury in that the reason for their dis-

charge being made public may make it difficult for them to get jobs here. The resolution was characterized by the Socialists as a slur against the administration.

What was intended as a side-swipe at the Socialists was a resolution requiring that city officials absenting themselves from the city be compelled to ask leave of absence and returning that City Clerk Thompson explain his absence from the city at this time. It is understood that Conrad Thompson is taking the annual vacation to which he is entitled, and which he may take at any time of the year he chooses.

A question asked by one of the aldermen developed the fact that the Milwaukee-Western has not yet submitted a formal franchise to the city council, but that there have been many conferences with officials of the road in regard to it.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Stumpf will sail for Europe Saturday, January 21. It is the intention of Mr. Stumpf to combine business with pleasure and while abroad will buy new suits for his wardrobe, and new styles in woolen wear for fall suits. The suits and new wear will be made up in this country.

### DISCOVERED

A so-called business school that has 57 varieties of prices for the same course.

### DESPERATE

Employs a gang of professional solicitors to receive commissions to solicit up their business.

### DOINGS

Accepts any kind of public, regardless of size, age, time, appearance or education, promising to "teach" "abandoned children" positions within a short time.

### REFORMS NECESSARY?

We know of no other lines here reform more necessary than in the business college field, and we know of no other city where such abuses are tolerated and so much deception is practiced upon the public, especially the poor workingman.

### PUBLIC AROUSED?

Yes, very much so, but not one-tenth enough. Positive information is being gathered by representatives of the business colleges for the benefit of the public, and truthful reports of each school that do not do a legitimate business will be furnished upon request.

### Hoffmann's Metropolitan Business College

228 3rd St. est. op. by Hotel Gutzwiller. Call, write or telephone, Grand 1635

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GIVING AWAY  
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